

활로4장의 완전 교정술 후 우심실 유출로 및 폐동맥의 형태학적 이상

- 폐동맥지 협착의 유발인자 분석 -

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Morphologic Change of Pulmonary Arteries and Right Ventricular Outflow Tract after Total Correction of Tetralogy of Fallot

- Risk Factors for Pulmonary Artery Junctional Stenosis -

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Recently, the result of total correction in tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) is improved dramatically. But, residual anatomical changes of right ventricular outflow tract (RVOT) and pulmonary artery junctional stenosis result in bad prognosis. Therefore we sought to analyze risk factors for pulmonary artery junctional stenosis after correction of TOF. **Methods** : From 1991 to 1998, 146 patients underwent the follow-up catheterizations after total correction of TOF in our institution and were analysed risk factors for pulmonary artery junctional stenosis. Of this patients group [age at operation 20.1 ± 19.8 months, follow-up duration after operation 13.9 ± 5.0 months, male (64%)], 20 cases (13.7%) had a PDA and 26 cases (17.8%) had a systemic-to-pulmonary shunt operation before total correction of TOF. **Results** : 1) Residual PS is correlated significantly with post-operative RVP/LVP ($r = 0.776$, $p < 0.01$) and post-operative RVDP ($r = 0.196$, $p < 0.05$). 2) Post-operative RVP/LVP and residual PS increased significantly in grade II of residual PI than grade III-IV. 3) The left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis (LPAJS) was observed in 31 cases, and this group decreased significantly in pre-operative LPA diameter ($p < 0.01$), increased in post-operative RVP/LVP ($p < 0.01$), increased in post-operative RPA diameter ($p < 0.01$), and decreased in post-operative LPA diameter ($p < 0.01$) and was more severe in post-operative PI ($p < 0.01$) than the other group respectively. 4) Of the patients group which went patch enlargement of RVOT to LPA junction, the pressure gradient on LPA junction increased significantly in patients with PDA and false aneurysmal change. 5) Factors significantly associated with pulmonary artery junctional stenosis were patch enlargement of RVOT to LPA junction, aneurysmal change of RVOT, PDA, systemic-to-pulmonary shunt and pre-operative LPAJS. 6) LPAJS (pressure gradient, mmHg) = $5.43 + 16.24 \times$ [false aneurysmal change of RVOT] + $14.13 \times$ [RVOT patch enlargement to LPA] + $16.89 \times$ PDA. **Conclusion** : Several factors significantly associated with pulmonary artery junctional stenosis influenced each other. And

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the LPAJS led to secondary changes (volume overload of RV, increasing diameter of RPA, et al.). Therefore more active diagnosis and treatment after total correction is recommended. (Korean Circulation J 2001; 31(2):238-245)

KEY WORDS : Pulmonary artery junctional stenosis · Tetralogy of Fallot · Total correction.

서론

1 kg 1 2 ml 1 2 가 94 (64%) 가 20 (13.7%) 4 가 26 (17.8%)가 - 20.1 ± 19.8 13.9 ± 5.0 가 (stent) 가 4 1) , 2) (Table 1), (Fig. 2), , 3)

대상 및 방법

1991 1998 4 3 146 Optimus 200 X - (Ph - ilips Medical System, Netherlands) Optiray(Mallinkrodt Medical Inc., Quebec, Canada)

Table 1. Pre-operative clinical parameters (n = 146)

Sex ratio (M : F)	94 : 78 (1.2 : 1)
Age at corrective surgery (month)	20.1 ± 19.8
Systemic arterial O ₂ saturation (%)	77.8 ± 13.3
Hematocrit (%)	43.8 ± 6.7
RVP (mmHg)	93.5 ± 15.6
RPA/Dao	1.08 ± 0.24
LPA/Dao	1.02 ± 0.30
Association of PDA	20/146 (13.7%)
History of systemic-pulmonary shunt op.	26/146 (17.8%)
Pre-operative LPAJ stenosis	14/146 (9.6%)

Abbreviations : RVP ; right ventricular systolic pressure, RPA/LPA ; right/left pulmonary artery, LPAJ ; left pulmonary artery junction, and Dao ; descending aorta

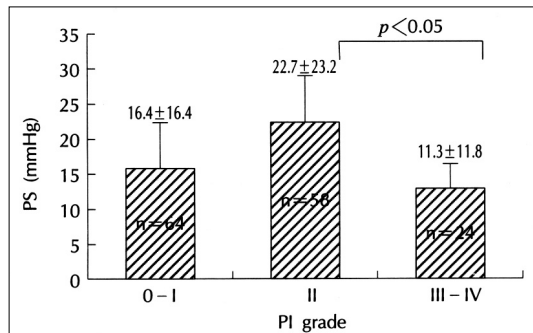


Fig. 1. Comparison of the severity of pulmonary stenosis according to the grade of pulmonary insufficiency.

Table 2. Post-operative hemodynamic parameters (n = 146)

Interval of F/U cath. after op. (month)	13.9 ± 5.0
Pre. gradient of RVOT (mmHg)	17.8 ± 19.2
Pre. gradient on LPAJ (mmHg)	8.5 ± 15.0
RVP/LVP	0.52 ± 0.19
RVEDP (mmHg)	10.0 ± 3.5
PI	
0 - I	64/146 (44%)
II	58/146 (40%)
III - IV	24/146 (16%)
TR	
0 - I	128/146 (88%)
II	15/146 (10%)
III	3/146 (2%)
RPA/Dao	1.20 ± 0.33
LPA/Dao	0.93 ± 0.42
false aneurym of RVOT	8/146 (6%)

Abbreviation : RVOT ; right ventricular outflow tract, RVP/LVP ; systolic right/left ventricular pressure, RVEDP ; right ventricular end-diastolic pressure, PI ; pulmonary insufficiency, and TR ; tricuspid regurgitation

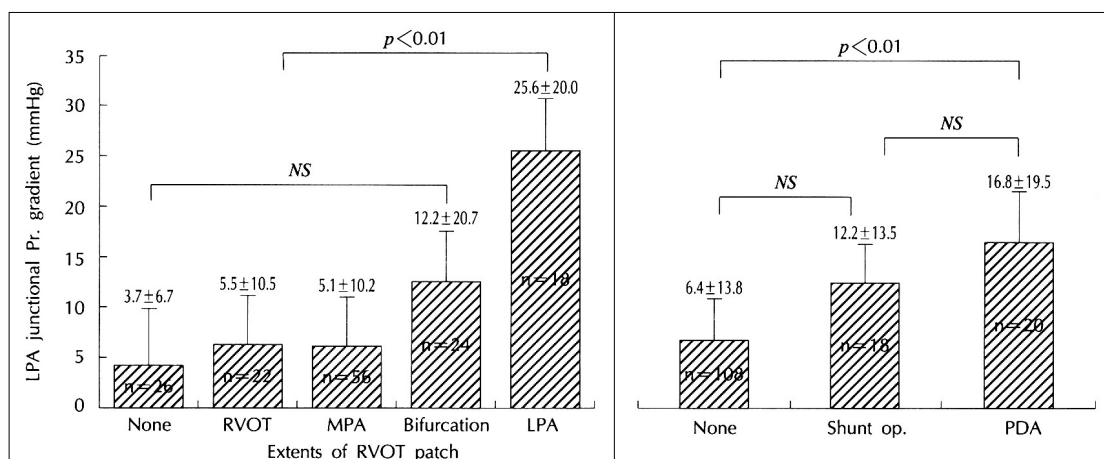


Fig. 2. Comparison of the pressure gradient of LPAJS according to the type of operative method and the presence of PDA.

Table 3. Relationship between the severity of residual pulmonary stenosis and post-operative hemodynamic parameters (n = 146)

		p-value*
RVP/LVP (mmHg)	0.776	<0.01
RVEDP (mmHg)	0.196	<0.05
RPA/Dao	-0.107	NS
LPA/Dao	0.033	NS
	PS (mmHg)	p-value [§]
TR	0 - I	18.2 ± 21.6
	II	23.4 ± 19.6
	III	42.5 ± 3.5

* : Correlation analysis

§ : One-way analysis of variance

Abbreviation : NS ; not significant, and PS ; pulmonary stenosis

Table 4. Relationship between the grade of pulmonary insufficiency and post-operative hemodynamic parameters (n = 146)

	PI grade	Mean ± SD	p-value*
RVP/LVP	0 - I	0.47 ± 0.15	<0.05
	II	0.57 ± 0.23	
	III - IV	0.51 ± 0.12	
RVEDP	0 - I	9.9 ± 3.7	>0.05
	II	10.3 ± 3.6	
	III - IV	9.4 ± 3.0	
TR	0 - I	1.0 ± 0.4	>0.05
	II	1.0 ± 0.6	
	III - IV	1.2 ± 0.4	

* : One-way analysis of variance

Table 5. Effects of post-operative left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis (LPAJS) on the hemodynamic and the morphologic parameters (n = 146)

	Parameters	LPAJS (n = 31)	no LPAJS (n = 115)	p-value*
Pre-op.	RVP (mmHg)	89.1 ± 10.7	94.2 ± 0.24	NS
	RPA/Dao	1.13 ± 0.27	1.08 ± 0.24	NS
	LPA/Dao	0.88 ± 0.35	1.07 ± 0.26	<0.01
	Hct. (%)	46.0 ± 8.1	43.1 ± 6.3	NS
	O2 sat. (%)	72.8 ± 16.0	79.3 ± 12.7	<0.05
Post-op.	RVP/LVP	0.59 ± 0.19	0.46 ± 0.15	<0.01
	RVEDP (mmHg)	10.25 ± 3.23	9.95 ± 3.69	NS
	RPA/Dao	1.32 ± 0.31	1.12 ± 0.29	<0.01
	LPA/Dao	0.53 ± 0.19	1.17 ± 0.53	<0.01
	Mean grade of PI	2.19 ± 0.68	1.65 ± 0.70	<0.01
	Mean grade of TR	1.09 ± 0.51	1.04 ± 0.55	NS

* : Independent T-test

(Table 3).

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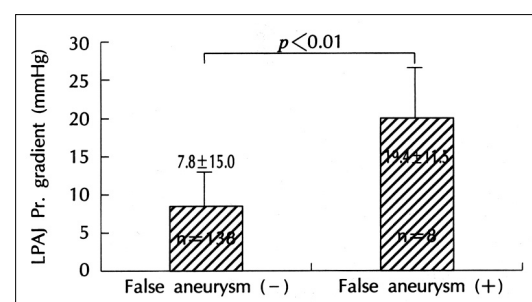


Fig. 3. Comparison of the pressure gradient of LPAJS according to the presence of false aneurysm of right ventricular outflow tract.

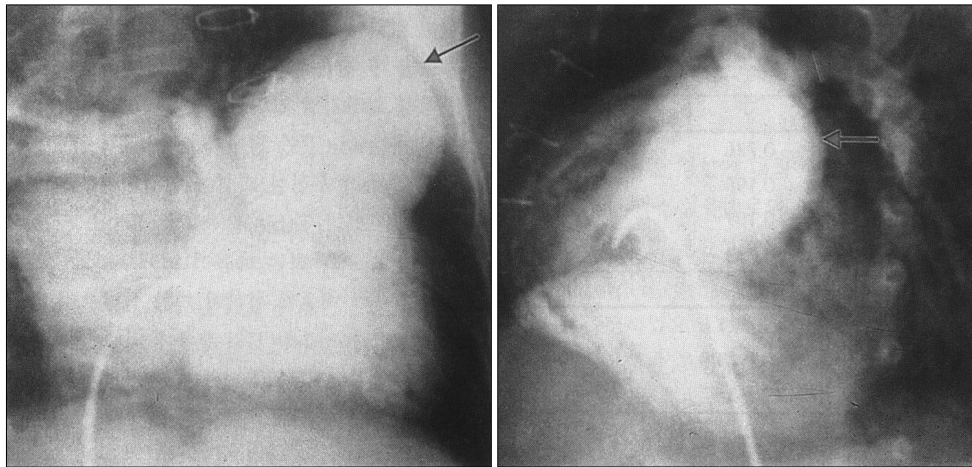


Fig. 4. There is a giant aneurysm of right ventricular outflow tract with left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis on RV angiogram.

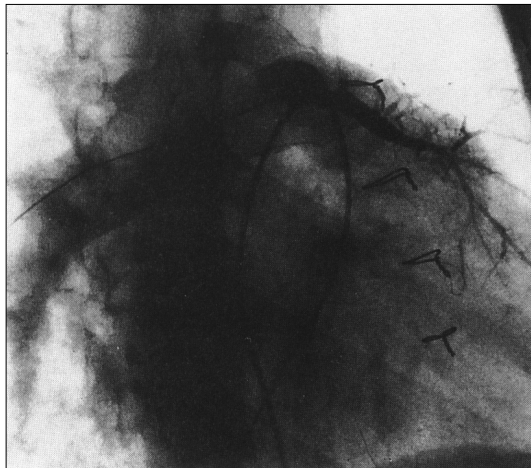


Fig. 5. LRA angiogram reveals a diffuse hypoplasia of left pulmonary artery and a left pulmonary artery junctional stenosis after correction of tetralogy of Fallot.

Table 6. Risk factors for the development of post-operative LPAJS

	No. (%)	p-value ¹⁾
PDA	10/20 (50.0%)	<0.05
Shunt op.	12/26 (46.2%)	<0.05
Pre-op. LPAJS	12/14 (85.7%)	<0.01
Patch to LPA ²⁾	13/18 (72.2%)	<0.01
Aneurysm of RVOT	7/ 8 (87.5%)	<0.01

1) Chi-Square test

2) patch enlargement of RVOT to the LPA

Table 7. Possible causes of the development of post-operative LPAJS (n = 31)

Patch to LPA	13 (41.9%)
Patch to LPA only	2 (6.5%)
with aneurysm of RVOT + Shunt op. + pre-op. LPAJS	1 (3.2%)
with PDA + pre-op. LPAJS + Shunt op.	3 (9.7%)
with PDA + pre-op. LPAJS	2 (6.5%)
with PDA + Shunt op.	1 (3.2%)
with PDA	2 (6.5%)
with pre-op. LPAJS	1 (3.2%)
Aneurysm of RVOT	7 (22.6%)
Aneurysm of RVOT only	5 (16.1%)
PDA	10 (32.2%)
PDA only	2 (6.5%)
Other	1 (3.2%)

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(Figs. 2 and 3, Table 6).

$$\text{LPAJS}(\text{pressure gradient, mmHg}) = 5.43 + 16.24 \times [\text{false aneurysmal change of RVOT}] + 14.13 \times [\text{RVOT patch enlargement to LPA}] + 16.89 \times \text{PDA}$$

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(=14.13, $p<0.01$)

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